

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1805.

[No. 1340.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bals.
Sugar in hds. tierces and bals.

Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dip Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.—
A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymers,
Duffs, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Catincocks, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,
Canters and Calicos,
Irish Linens, Silex do.,

Osnaburgh and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hairs and sundry other

articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

in,

60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bales German Ticklenburgh

1 case Britanias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

immediate use.

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three casks Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

JAMES SANDERSON

has received, in addition to his late general sup-

pplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, v.e.

ry low, and on liberal credit;

10 pipes 4th proof Cognac Bran-

dy,

4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum,

20 barrels New England ditto.

5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.

12 half pipes do. do.

25 cases claret, 2 and half dozen in each.

9 boxes best London Mustard, 15 dozen

each.

6 do. do. Double Gloucester Cheese.

20 hogsheads Black Quart Bottles.

ALSO,

28 hogsheads Virginia TOBAC-

CO now in store.

May 31.

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the

corner of Washington and Duke streets,

will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and

will be had at a moderate annual rent forever.

HEWES & MILLER.

June 10.

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book-

store, and THIS OFFICE,

(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT

OF AN

A POLOLOGY,

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marsteller, John Dunlavy, Richard

M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

— A few Copies of the American

Gardener, for sale by Robert Gray, in

King-street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

About 30,000

White Oak Hogshead & Barrel

Staves,

Of good quality: Also,

A few squared Logs of Walnut.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 5.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

69 barrels prime Pork,

12 barrels Pease, suitable for the West-India

market.

Wm. Hodgson.

July 3.

For Sale, on liberal Credit,

90 hogsheads

South Potomac Tobacco,

Now in store — Also,

4 do. Rappahannock ;

Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderson.

June 20.

Mill-Stones & Boultting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of

4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—

We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill Stone for

sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boult-

ting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to

any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20.

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and

meat Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime

Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excel-

lent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24.

The subscribers have just received, by

the Packet, from Norfolk,

30 barrels prime Beef,

20 do. Pork.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24.

Mandeville & Jameffson

Are now landing, and offer for Sale,

10 puncheons high proof Jamaica

Rum.

10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.

8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.

English F and FF Gunpowder.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.

Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29.

TO LET,

OR WASHINGTON STREET)

The House at present occupied by

Joseph Mandeville. Possession may be had early

in June next. Apply to

Mandeville & Jameffson.

May 20.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and Second cloths

Kerseymeres and Swadowns

Bearkins and Tarnonghts

Durants and Calimancoes

Bombazets and Wildbores

Common and boild' Camblets

Silk, cotton, and worsted hose

English extra long silk gloves

Silk twist and thread

Diaper and common tapes

Paper and pound pins

White and printed marseilles

Laces, edgings and gimp

Elegant black and white lace veils

Patent do. do.

Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs

4, 4, 9, 8, and 6-4 Cambrick-muslins

India Jaconet do.

Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk

silk and cotton flings,

January 7.

THIS MOMENT RECEIVED,

A quantity of

Excellent PINE-APPLES.

N. B. This fruit is in delightful order for

present use, and if applied for soon will be sold

on moderate terms.

John A. Burford.

July 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

— A SUPPLY OF —

Fresh teas, particularly selected,

6000 lbs. green coffee,

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

To the President of the U. States,
SIR,

YOUR amiable friend and fellow-laborer in the vineyard of religion and politics, Mr. THOMAS PAINE, has lost less time than might have been expected from his sedentary habits, in gratifying your wish with a continuation of his "useful labors." The half of your prayer,* at least, he endeavors to accomplish, unmindful though he may be of the other; and though unfortunately for mankind, one of his propensities is rather adverse to his "long living"; another is as favorable as your piety and patriotism could wish it to be, to the prosecution of his useful labors. The over indulgence of the former will probably be suspected of impairing the quality of the latter. Anniversary toasts, three times three to democracy, and ten times repeated, may perhaps be good things; but when from annual or quarterly, they become diurnal, the lamp of life burns rather too fast, and the goods citizen runs a chance of becoming the victim of his own zeal.

We have heard lately of the case of a person taking fire from internal combustibility. The quality of self ignition in human bodies has been but lately discovered in Europe; and America, which in all matters of science, treads close on the heels of the old country, will probably not be without its experimental proofs of this new point. We should be sorry to see a worthy patriot and christian take fire from his spirited labors in the cause of liberty; and though there are many illiberal persons, who would say that it was enough that he who, out of pure benevolence had set fire to every community he touched should at last, (making charity for once begin at home) set fire to himself. It would still be to be regretted that such a thing should happen, till the great man's mission was accomplished. When you and his other friends would have the comfort to think that his death was as conspicuous, and on the same principle too, as his life; and that like another *Empedocles*, he had obtained immortal fame, by perishing in fire leaving you as a token, his old slippers of the Rights of Man and Age of Reason. However the loss of such a man might be felt, you would have the consolation to reflect, that he died in a noble, spirited cause; and that whatever was lost in the man, would be gained in the glory of his fall. If the writings of Mr. Paine, like the Archbishop of Grenada's Homilies, now begin to smell a little of decay, it is comfortable to reflect that it is a decay which has proceeded from his persevering, spirited exertions in the righteous cause of civil and religious freedom; and that the exceeding of his pious and patriotic labors in that way, would atone for the late deficiency of spirit in his writings. Should his laudable habits extend their effects from his intellect to his precious life, it will cast a ray of sunshine into your bosom and cheer it for that great loss, to recollect that nothing was wanting on your part, which could give activity to his industry, and add to the benefits society have so long derived from that great and good man's labors. That the native benevolence of his heart has been animated by your example, and encouraged by your patronage, to accomplish the works he had so piously and prosperously begun in the cause of religion and government; and that if the world should be deprived of his aid, before the great work of reason and philosophy was completed, you could with pleasure recollect that it was not for want of your orisons for his safety and long life. No doubt that gentleman knows the proper value to be set upon those orisons. Prayers, in themselves very good, he probably thinks may be much the better for not being overused; and while he considers yours as being, on that account, very valuable and efficacious, it must be flattering to him to reflect that a precious article, of which you have been so very sparing, should be reserved for his use. It is only on important occasions, and high objects; on great men, and gala days, that the treasures of the rich and wise are brought forth and displayed to view—so that it is likely the world will concur with me in applauding your prudence, in preserving the worthy oblation of your prayers for the pious author of the Age of Reason—for the compliment, in his own way, of Washington, and for the eulogist of BARRAS, and his council of five.

* For this prayer that Mr. Paine might live to continue his useful labors, and reap his reward in the thankfulness of the nation—see Mr. Jefferson's letter to Tom Paine, inviting him to America.

Mr. Paine himself may perhaps be startled at the recollection, that you once prayed with equal apparent devotion, for Mr. John Adams; but will recover when he calls to mind that the congeniality of your sentiments and opinions to his own, is a sort of pledge for your sincerity to him; that the prayer for Mr. Adams was a public flourish; while that for himself was a private fraternal embrace. That the shades of the former were worth pushing him out of at the expence of a prayer or two, and that the other being barefoot, you could expect nothing by flattering him, but the credit of contributing to the felicity of a worthy bosom, and evincing the soundness of your own patriotic and religious principles, by your entire approbation of his *Laudari a Laudato* is fair play. The commerce of panegyric, like every other commerce, ought to be carried on with strict regard to mutual justice, and the rights of *meum* and *tuum*; and every *quo* be balanced by a *quid*. Mr. Paine's panegyric upon you is correct, and correspondent to that high sense of moral conduct which has ever distinguished him. On the article of prayers, however he is in your debt; and it is to be hoped that he will not reserve them for some other object. It would be lamentable indeed, and unjust, if he did; for to whom can such prayers as his be so justly appropriated, or by whom be so well deserved. Besides, being his bosom friend you would then have cause to rejoice, as Doctor Johnson did in an answer to his bookseller, who wrote him word that he thanked God he had done with him; to which the Doctor replied, "Doctor Johnson is glad to hear that Mr. —— has the grace to thank God for any thing."

The change in the intellect of Mr. Paine which appears stronger in every piece of his writing than it did in the former, and in the last more strongly than in all the rest put together, is a subject of curious consideration. He does not seem to have lost all mind, but to have cast off his former and taken up a new one. The failing and re-production of animal matter is known. Perhaps mind may be muddled, as well as feathers; and as a new nail grows out after the old has been lost by a whitoe, or bruise, the fabric of mind which Mr. Paine may have lost in the crushes, the squeezings, and the lacerations of British courts, and in the prisons of the terrible Robespierre, may have been supplied by a new growth, in which not an atom of the old is contained. This memory indeed seems to be altogether of a new species. As the unlucky wit, Peter Pindar, makes king George enter in his tablets at Whitbread's brewery—Mr. P. seems to have got the power of remembering to forget, and forgetting to remember facts, beyond any thing I have experienced. The dreams of some people are made up of curious stuff; and when the brain is under the operation of a very strong stimulant, the imagination in a kind of raving delirium, can compound and patch up together curious pieces of motley, from things that exist, as well as from things that never had existence, transferring the patch that belongs to one side, to that which belongs to its opposite. It is in one of those fitious visions I suppose, that Mr. Paine put together that curious tissue his 8th letter, in which a description in words is given of the federalists, and federal prints, while the matter is taken from his own party, in which he describes federalism as an undiscernible nothing, and accuses the federal prints of abusive vulgarity, while a great part of that letter is of the worst kind of Billingsgate.† In which he dreams of an army of fifty thousand men, intended to be raised without any real cause, but on the pretext, of an intended French invasion, of which, by the bye, he insists there was no danger, giving Dr. LOGAN, for his evidence, and in which he remembers to forget that to save the trouble of invasion, a French army was raising here by worthy and benevolent Jacobins, French and else, even in the bowels of the land; in which his miraculous memoirs call to mind facts that never did exist, and forgets to remember others that did. In which he libels general Hamilton with an accusation of despising Washington, the dearest object of his reverence and affection, and so far forgets Americans as to libel Washington himself, as the designing enemy of his

+ It will condemn them as impostors and hypocrites. Federalists have no principle to argue upon, and as falsehood has become naturally their mother tongue in New England, that they have lost the power as well as the disposition of speaking truth.

It (the New England Palladium) is a paper worthy of being the buffoon of such a faction, & of such a hypocritical impostor, (Mr. Huebert a legislator.)

country; in which he forgets every thing that ought to be remembered, and remembers, most abundantly, that, and that only which it would be happy for him if he could forget and erase for ever from the memory of mankind, to wit—himself—not forgetting (as usual) his compilation from other men's brains, *Common Sense*.

The good or evil which befall nations are attributed (often to be sure improperly) to the conduct of their rulers at the time. Queen Anne will for ever have the glory of her good reign, and George III, the blame of his bad one. Yet neither were by any means so instrumental in the incidents of their times, as you are in those of America for the last five years. Rely upon it, sir, posterity will hold a rigorous inquisition upon your conduct and your motives; in which they will find it difficult to account for certain appearances of a very extraordinary nature. Notwithstanding all that can be said, they will be puzzled to account how it should have happened that during your Presidency, and wherever your friendship and influence extended, respect to that Great Man to whom the world concur in attributing the independence of this country—Washington should have been the fashion with the high-flying liberty-men: Why those who dared with their unhallowed pens to calumniate him were your favorites: Why being the magistrate of a country professing the Christian religion, and the friend, and next but one successor in office to Washington, you should be the patron of him who attacked and endeavoured to overturn the one, and grossly vilified the other. And on what grounds of opinion respecting yourself and your private sentiments, Mr. Paine, in an essay very adulatory to you and your party, should so far commit you and insult the American people, as to depreciate Washington, and bring a charge against him of saying sterlly and with a haughty tone to a person who had crossed the project of a standing army, with which Mr. Paine very plainly insinuates it was the design of Washington to enslave the country, and with a haughty tone, "And pray sir, what right have you, that are but a private citizen, to interfere in matters of government?" The language of faction, and the logic of interested partisans, will be forgotten when these things will be spoken of. When it will be asked upon what inverted principle of thought; upon what vague, undefined hope; for what possible object, or by what means such a system of policy should have been created or even contemplated, as that by which the government of this country, and the disposal of its power was gradually passed down, as it will soon be seen to be, from the wisest and best, to the lowest and worst men in the community. Look sir, to the struggles of power between that party which was late all our own, now split into two parts, and cutting each others' throats with more inveterate malignity than ever they cut the federalists. If you have time to consider it, what must be your sensations to find Gov. M'Kean, once the idol of your party, denounced in terms disgraceful to language by the very man who held him up to the world as an object of worship and admiration. Read the fulsome, bloated praises, which but a few months ago the democrats bestowed upon him: Read the horrid invectives they publish against him now: Both done by the very same hands. Can both be true? The people have been deceived in either one or other instance. How then can they in any thing trust the deceivers? If Mr. M'Kean was bad, they are worse than impostors in praising him into popularity. If he was not bad, they are more than ordinarily wicked to calumniate him.—Have you read the letter of your democratic friend Mr. M. Lyon, to your favorite editor, now the head of a new faction. Yourself in your speech, your friend Paine in his last letter, your party every where, have denounced the federal presses as abusive and calumnious. Read Mr. Lyon's letter and match some parts of it, if you can, in the whole world of scurrility.—That letter nevertheless contains many truths, and ought to be published. The offensive parts, which I own, I should be sorry to see in a paper in this society, greatly and justly though I despise the object of them, ought to be left out. This sir is not the ordinary scuffle of a whole people divided into two parties, nearly equal. It is the last stay of political deterioration. As America has for some time followed the example and been guided by France in some things, this may be compared to that crisis when the Mountain was falling upon the Medes, and the Girondists were yielding up their throats to the Robespierre Faction. That was the time in France when virtue and talents were in form and systematically denounced as aristocratic. The time is advancing now in

America, co-ordinate and comparable to that in France, when the absence of mental and moral qualifications will be considered by some men the only justifiable and be in fact the only successful pretensions to power. Depend upon it sir, these things are worth your very speedy regard. The suspicion that you have had a conception of it. Far, very far from me, be the notion that you could contemplate without horror such a prospect as reason and experience, pointing back to the history of the world, and particularly to that of the last thirteen years, reveals to the mind's eye as lying before this country.

When the curtain, through the flimsy texture of which persons whom you will perhaps call too curious, obscurely see preparations making for a drama, terrible as the eye can behold, shall be lifted up, then will you be astonished! Security was the ruin of the French rulers in succession. You see the wiser and better informed portion of your party, you see your friends, your confidential statesmen, denounced by demagogues, and sinking beneath the multitude. You see your outworks, your revetments, your lunettes, and tenailles, battered in breach. You see the very ditch filling up; and because the main body of the work remains unassaulted you feel secure. But remember, sir, that moderation is the virtue of the wise only; the result of calculation and cool reflection. You are not to look for it in that class of men who are now striving to wrest the power from your leading friends, and to put the exclusive business of thought, knowledge and talent, into the hands of the ignorant, the turbulent, and the muddy minded. You are yet likely to live long, and to see things of which I fear you never even dream. You may live to see your friend Thomas Paine live and indulge you with more of his "useful labours." You may live to see your friends and supporters, M'Kean, Dallas, Mercer, Gallatin; in a word, the whole intellect and wisdom of your party "trampled beneath the hoofs of a swinish multitude." You may live to see your friend T. Paine sound the bugle-horn to those who will trample upon them and upon you. You may live to think that you had lived too long. That you may live long, and yet never see all this is the sincere wish, but not the belief of

CORREGIDOR.

BOSTON, July 6.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

We rejoice to perceive this great nation's anniversary celebrated with more and more national spirit and patriotic enthusiasm at every return. It is an occasion calculated to revive the most grateful recollections, to produce the most salutary reflections, and inspire the most animating hope. The event it commemorates was the result of a great national effort. The conduct of America in declaring her Independence and resolving to defend it, excited the admiration of the world. She exhibited the great and singular example of a nation governed by the operation of good principles and good habits alone without the coercive and almost without the existence of law. Then the most exalted, influential, conspicuous and popular men, not only professed but were actually governed by those principles of probity, of honor and rigid integrity, and that magnanimous spirit, which cheerfully sacrifices individual interest to the general welfare, which are as essential to the support and continuance, as to the establishment of a republican government. But her moderation and forbearance were still more singular and more admirable. Resolutely resisting oppression, she did not wantonly rush into licentiousness. She perceived the great distinction between the salutary restraints, and wanton abuses of government; and though contending warmly against the one, submitted cheerfully to the control of the other. But to what good purpose do we now contemplate the bright example of bravery, patience, perseverance, fortitude and moderation, unless we resolve to imitate and profit by it? The beneficial influence of magnanimous actions and generous condescension never ceases. They not only operate immediately, in attaining their great object, national glory and prosperity, but remotely, in exciting and perpetuating the spirit that produced them. In commemorating the illustrious virtues and achievements of those, who effected and secured the Independence of our country, we not only discharge a debt of gratitude to them, we do an essential service to ourselves. After our country has been so agitated by divisions, and parties mutually exasperated against each other, it is grateful to find, that

here is still one day in the American calendar, on which all parties profess to rejoice and be exceedingly glad, around which all may yet as after being driven in various directions by the violence of faction. We cannot this day consistently on the establishment of American independence without venerating the character commanding the virtues, and apparently effected it. Let it then never be forgotten that WASHINGTON, as commander, and ADAMS as a statesman, were in themselves a cabinet and a national glory and prosperity, which their early and persevering efforts, their generous sacrifices, even of self-interest, forbade the suspicion, in every respect like those, who conducted us through greater difficulties, and protected us from more imminent dangers.

The following letter by the president of the United States, deserves at least once every year, while memory of independence shall be to Americans.

"Philadelphia, July 5.
"Yesterday the greatest question decided, which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never will be, decided among Men. A bill was passed, without one dissentient, "THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE AND OF RIGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

"The day is passed. The fiftieth of July 1776, will be a memorable day in the history of America. I am sure it will be celebrated by successive generations, as the great anniversary ought to be commemorated, as a deliverance by solemn acts of divine Providence. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, at the end of this continent to the other, time forward forever. You will be transported with enthusiasm; but I am well aware of the toil and expense, that it will cost us to make a declaration, and support and defend it; yet through all the gloomy scenes, that the end is more than we mean; and that posterity will though you and I may rue, we shall not.

I am, &c.
JOHN ADAMS.

To Mr. —————
PHILADELPHIA, July 5.
Our correspondent at the L———
the date of yesterday noon, says
he arrived, brig Hope, from
St. Thomas, schr. Ol———
Harper, 26 days from Trinidad.
Thomas, Capt. H. left at S———
schr. Chance, which arrived the
he sailed. The captain of the
was sent in with and detained
a French fleet, in lat. 23, when
steering north west. Captain
the English fleet were at Tri———
he sailed. He also informs, that
the Louisiana was at St. T———
said that the Louisiana was to
French privateers, and sent in
number wounded, but could be
sent in a vessel to New York.

Various letters from Hispaniola believe that the Louisiana
sail from Gonavas before the
the present month, if so, we are
the above was the fabrication of
low who passed for the cook,
above to serve some sinister
Extract of a letter, dated June.
A large fleet appeared off
days ago, which was taken off
fleet, and all the shipping c———

and comparable absence of men will be considered, on which all parties profess at least to rejoice and be exceeding glad. This may perhaps be still a rallying point of union, around which all may yet assemble, after being driven in various directions by the violence of faction.

We cannot this day consistently rejoice in the establishment of American independence without venerating the characters, commanding the virtues, and applauding the conduct of those who safely and honorably effected it. Let it then never be forgotten that WASHINGTON, as a commander, and ADAMS as a statesman, were in themselves a cabinet and a host.— Let it never be imagined for a moment, that such men would put in jeopardy that national glory and prosperity, which is the most honorable monument of their fame. No, their early and persevering exertions, their generous sacrifices, even of their own self-interest, forbid the suspicion. Under all doubts and difficulties, therefore, let us ask what was in fact the counsel and example of the heroes of the revolution under similar circumstances, and what would be the conduct now. Thus may we make their virtues a test by which to try our own, and learn from their characters to estimate the merits of modern pretenders to patriotism. Then under all our perils and disasters, instead of reposing a hasty and indiscreet confidence in flattering and arrogant professions, we shall learn to confide in men in every respect like those, who have conducted us through greater difficulties and protected us from more imminent dangers.

The following letter by the late president of the United States, deserves to be read at least once every year, whilst the memory of independence shall be grateful to Americans.

"Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided, which was ever debated in America; and a greater perhaps, never was, or will be, decided among Men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, "THAT THESE UNITED COLO- NIES ARE AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."

"The day is passed. The fourth day of July 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe, it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated, as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever. You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood, and treasure, that it will cost us to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these States; yet through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory. I can see that the end is more than worth all the means; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not."

I am, &c.
JOHN ADAMS."

To Mr.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

Our correspondent at the Lazaretto of the date of yesterday noon, says, this morning arrived, brig Hope, Thomas, 23 days from St. Thomas, schr. Olive Branch, Harper, 26 days from Trinidad, via St. Thomas. Capt. H. left at St. Thomas, schr. Chance, which arrived the day before he sailed. The captain of the Chance said he was well in with and detained 5 hours by a French fleet, in lat. 23°, who were then steering north west. Captain Harper says the English fleet were at Trinidad, when he sailed. He also informs, that the cook of the Louisiana was at St. Thomas, and said that the Louisiana was taken by two French privateers, and sent into St. Martins, that 9 of the people were killed and a number wounded, but could not say how many; the remainder of the crew were sent in a vessel to New York.

Various letters from Hispaniola, lead us to believe that the Louisiana would not sail from Gonavas before the beginning of the present month, if so, we are led to hope the above was the fabrication of some fellow who passed for the cook, and told the above to serve some sinister purpose.

Extract of a letter, dated Trinidad, 10th June.

A large fleet appeared off Tobago some days ago, which was taken for the French fleet, and all the shipping cleared out as

fast as they could, run with the Proscelyte Frigate, called off here en passant in the course of the day, the 7th, a signal for a fleet of 22 sail, was made and not a doubt remained, but it was the fleet from Martinique; every man was under arms and at his post. In the course of the afternoon, they came into the Bay, and anchored at sunset, near enough to distinguish what all the ships were. Every preparation was made to receive them next day to a certainty; when we found with surprise, it was Admirals Nelson and Cochrane, with twelve sail of the line and ten frigates, with the Commander and Chief on board (General Myers) the chief Engineers from Barbadoes, a heavy train of artillery and 2000 men. On Lord Nelson finding we could give him no information of the French fleet, he went off in the course of the day in quest of them, and I hope will find them; though it is probable they may be still in Martinique. If so, and he is joined by Sir Thomas Graves, both the ships and the island will fall into his hands.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 6.

"AN ESSAY TOWARDS" ROBBERY.

About midnight of Wednesday last, a daring attempt was made to rob the cellar of Mr. Graham's store, near the public square, corner of Patrick and Market streets. The owner, suspecting that his cellar was pilfered before, had by means of a string so contrived a pistol on the step, that the raising of the door necessarily pulled the trigger; and just at the moment when the villain, having opened the door by a false key, was entering secure of his prey, the pistol went off, and it is supposed lodged a good portion of its contents where they ought to be. Next morning, a track of blood was traced a considerable distance down Patrick street, and the key found, which the fellow in his confusion and alarm had left behind. No discovery is yet ascertained.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

TOULON FLEET.

Captain Rowan, whom we mentioned in our last as having met with the Toulon Fleet, has arrived in town. He informs that it was on the 15th or 16th of June, in latitude 27° 30', longitude 60°, that he fell in with the fleet, steering N. and by E. It consisted of twenty-two sail, eleven of which he understood to be of the line. That the Spaniards had left them is matter of conjecture only. On the 18th of June, in lat. 30° long. 64°, captain R. was boarded from the British sloop of war Driver, the officer from which was particular in his enquiries respecting the fleet.

In the Straits of Sunda, captain R. spoke the Hector and Fame, of Salem, and Elizabeth, of Baltimore, from Batavia for Calcutta, not being able to procure cargoes at the former place.

(Boston Palladium.)

CANNADAIGUA, June 25.—Detroit in ashes! A letter from a gentleman of respectability at Buffalo Creek, dated the 20th instant, to his friend in this town contains the following distressing intelligence:

"By the schooner Charlotte, captain Nihen, who arrived at fort Erie yesterday, we are informed that the whole town of Detroit is totally consumed by fire, not a single house in the town left standing!

"The fire it is said first made its appearance in a stable, near the centre of the town, about nine o'clock in the morning, and such was the rapidity of its ravages, that at 12 o'clock not one house remained. The citadel which was rather detached, and in which were the officer's quarters and contractor's stores, was entirely consumed.

NOTE:

Detroit is the seat of government of the Michigan Territory, and contained upwards of three hundred houses, built of wood, in a compact manner, and above 2000 inhabitants.

From the Nassau Gazette of June 18.

SIR,

You will be pleased to publish in the Royal Gazette, the enclosed letter from the right honorable earl Camden one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, to his excellency governor Cameron.

I am,

Your most

Obedient servant,
JOHN McCARTY, D. C. C.
Council Chamber, June 14, 1805.

Mr. Robert Wilson, proprietor of the Royal Gazette.

Downing Street, 16th January 1805.

SIR,

In addition to the direction contained in my letter to you of the 5th September respecting the caution to be used in opening the ports within your government, for the admission of articles from the United States of America, which are allowed to be imported by law, I am commanded to signify to you his majesty's further pleasure, that you do not on any account, or at any time suffer any gin, brandy, or other liquors, Baltic India goods, or any other articles whatever, except lumber and provisions, to be admitted from the United States in American bottoms, into the islands under your government.

You are to be particularly careful that the several articles of provisions to be in such case admitted, be specified in the proclamation you may issue for that purpose, and you are not to extend the permission to any articles but those which cannot be supplied by the mother country, or the British colonies in North America; and in case any such articles (except lumber and provisions under the circumstances mentioned) shall be attempted to be introduced, you are to see that the necessary measures are taken for carrying full into execution the laws of navigation, and for enforcing the penalties thereof against any ship or ships importing other articles than lumber and provisions regularly permitted.

You will take such steps as you may judge most expedient for making these directions generally known among the planters, merchants, and others whom it may concern; and in the event of its becoming necessary at any time to open the ports for supplies of lumber and provisions, you are particularly to insert in every proclamation you may issue for that purpose, notice to the following effect, viz. That if any other articles, except lumber and provisions, as therein specified, are attempted to be introduced from the United States of America, in American bottoms, measures will be taken for the forfeiture of the ship or vessel importing the same, and of the goods so imported, in contravention of the laws of navigation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obt. humble servant,

CAMDEN.

To Gov. CAMERON, &c.

FROM THE EVENING FIRE SIDE.

Important—particularly to those engaged in rural affairs.

A pamphlet has just appeared, published by Thomas Dobson of Philadelphia, which gives a history of the fly that has been so destructive to the grain in many parts of the country within these few years, and recommends what the author hopes will prove effectual for putting a stop to its ravages. He calls it the wheat moth, or Virginia fly; and begins his treatise with an account of the same insect as it appeared in France in the year 1755. This is followed by an interesting description of its characters, transformation and particular habits; and the pamphlet concludes with the following method for arresting the progress of this destructive insect.

"To preserve the grain from farther injury after it is reaped, it should be threshed out as soon as possible, and such part of it as it is wished to preserve either for seed or grinding should be dried in an oven or kiln, in which the heat should be strong enough to kill the caterpillars without destroying the vegetative principle. This will be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit's thermometer. For the seed grain may be better prepared by being soaked in a strong lye of wood ashes and quicklime heated to such a degree that the finger can just bear it. Let the grain contained in a basket, be stirred in this lye, and the grains scummed off that floats on the surface. When it has been thus soaked for about two minutes, the basket which contains it should then be lifted up and suspended by two poles till the lye is strained off. The grain should then be spread very thin on a floor to dry, while a second basketful is prepared in the same manner. When thus steeped and well dried, it will keep a year and continue fit for sowing.

"In France, mills and granaries where large quantities of grain were deposited, seem to have been considered as the chief sources of the evil. But in this country it cannot be the case, at least not to so great an extent. No large quantities remain on hand when the warm season approaches, and kiln-drying might destroy any caterpillars which might then exist. It appears that the severity of a hard winter cannot be depended upon for this purpose, but a sufficient number may survive, in the grain lown, to cause considerable mischief. The roller may however be of service to prevent the fly from making its way out of the ground. The principal danger seems to exist in the spring barley, which having been kept under cover during the winter and afterwards sown in fresh ploughed, and consequently light soil, will, if at all infected, be sufficient to spread the evil far and wide. To this cause the writer chiefly attributes the damage last season to a crop of wheat, the seed of which had been brought from a distance and was perfectly free from the fly, which the barley was not, and was sown in the same field. If attention be paid in the ensuing spring to the kiln-drying of the grain that remains on hand, to the rolling of that which is coming up, and the pickling of the seed barley, we may hope to put a stop to this distressing calamity, or at least to prevent its spread; but let it be remembered, that the remedy in order to be effectual, must be universal."

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

July 6, 1805.

Ordered, That Messrs. McKinny and Swift be a committee to take into consideration the message of the Mayor respecting the fees paid by persons committed to the Watch-House, and report by bill or otherwise.

An act to rent the stalls of the market house, &c., was brought in, read three times and passed, and ordered to be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Ordered, That Messrs. Mansfield and Young (who were permitted by a former order of Council to fill up a path 20 feet wide, across Queen street, in Union street, between the wharves of Richard Conway and Wilson) be permitted upon the same terms, to fill up the whole of Union street within the limits aforesaid; and that they be permitted under the direction of the street commissioner for the northern district, to use for that purpose the earth for the public property.

Ordered, That the street commissioners for the northern district examine into the state of the bridge, and conduit in Queen street, between Royal and Pitt streets, and report the same to Council, with an estimate of the expence of removing the same, and turning an arch of brick.

The committee of ways and means reported a bill laying taxes and for other purposes, which being amended was read three times, and passed, and ordered to be laid before the Mayor for his signature.

Tell. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

AN ACT.

To rent the Stalls of the Market House, and for collecting the Rents of the same.

BE it enacted by the Common Council of Alexandria, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the market to rent out the stalls of the market-house and to collect the rents for the same, as likewise the rents now due, and account and pay over to the treasurer the sums by him collected, on or before the first day of June in each year, and that he be allowed a commission of five per cent, on all sums by him collected.

Paled in Common Council, the 6th day of July, 1805.

HENRY ROSE, President.

Approved, July 8, 1805.

JONAH THOMPSON, MAYOR.

JUST ARRIVED,

From New Providence, and for sale, on board the schooner Eliza, laying at Bane and Cartwright's wharf;

Fresh Pine-Apples, Limes, and

Geeen Turtle,

All in fine order, and very low for cash, by

A. Willis, & John Jameson.

July 11.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,

Per the Schooner Eliza, from New Providence,

A quantity of

Pine-Apples, Limes, &c.

All in excellent order.

John A. Burford.

July 11.

HENRY K. MAY

Has just received, per the Fellows, from New York,

100 Barrels PRIME PORK.

July 11.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Fredericksburg, on the evening of the 4th instant, a Mulatto Man, named

WASHINGTON,

Who calls himself GEORGE WASHINGTON.

HE is 25 or 26 years old, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very much freckled, which resembles the marks of small pox unless closely examined, is somewhat riper knee'd—he is a very sulky artful fellow, and has a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away, a black short coat, Virginian cloth pantaloons, white linen shirt, and, I believe, a white hat. It is probable he will change his cloths as he has a great many with him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Fitzburgh, of Stafford county. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, or secure him in jail so that I get him again.

Martha Fisher.

Fredericksburg, July 9.

N. B. The above named slave had been spoken with since he made his escape, in Maryland, when he had changed his name to BOND.

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potowmack Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, together with the disbursements of the Treasurer since the last general meeting, will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
Treasurer Potowmack Company,
George Town, July 9.

65A

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Ordered, That an election be held for ward No. 1, on Wednesday, the 17th of July instant, at James Davidson's, for the election of two members for the said ward in Common Council, in the room of Jacob Hoffman and Alexander Smith, resigned. And that Alexander Smith, Thomas Preston and Jacob Hoffman, be commissioners to hold the said election.

Ordered, That an election be held on Wednesday, the 17th of July instant, at the new house of James McGuire, at the corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets, in ward No. 4, for the purpose of electing two members for said ward in the Common Council, in the room of Robert Young and Matthew Robinson, resigned. And that Robert Young, Jacob Wisemiller, and Mathew Robinson, be commissioners to hold the said election.

(Test) JAMES M. MCREA, C. C.
(July 9.) cot17J.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Resolved, That a committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of the present month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and sit until 1 o'clock, P. M. to hear appeals from such persons as may think themselves aggrieved on the valuation of their taxable property—and that the books be deposited with the collector for the information of those convened. And that Council will not feel themselves bound to attend to any appeals after said days.

(Test) JAMES M. MCREA, C. C.
(July 9.) cot17J.

For Sale—for Cash,
On the second day of August next, at
twelve o'clock,

A N unimproved LOT of ground, in the town of Colchester, adjoining the warehouse binding on the creek: Also,
Will be sold, on the 24th of August, to
the highest bidder:

Two unimproved LOTS, situated at West-
End. The terms of sale are—One third cash—
and the balance in one and two years, with bond
and approved security.

John Simpson.

July 9. saw3w\$

LANDS FOR RENT.

I will rent, of my estate in Caro-
line county, 5000 acres, for a term of 7 years.
A considerable part of this land lies immediately
on the Mattaponi river, and will produce five
barrels of corn per acre.

I will likewise Rent, for the same term,
Two thousand acres in the county
of Orange, adjoining the Court house. For fur-
ther particulars enquire of

JOHN BAYLOR,
New-Market, near the Bowling Green

July 9. saw6w

Fancy Japan & Gilt Furniture,
King street, a few doors below St.
Asaph street,

T HE subscribers intending to establish a ma-
nufactory in the above line in this town,
flatter themselves that they will meet with that
encouragement which the firm and neatness of
their work will entitle them to, as they warrant
it to be equal to any imported.

They will also keep on hand,

A handsome assortment of cane seat, rush bot-
tom, and Windsor chairs, settees, recess & window
seats, card, pier, and tea tables, ladies' writing
and work stands, candle and fire screens, wash-
hand and candle stands, bedsteads, bed and
window cornices, and every article of ornamental
furniture made to order, by

Finlay and Cook,

Who frame prints, drawings, and needle-
work, in the neatest manner.

Likewise execute coach, sign and ornamental
Painting, on the shortest notice, and at the most
reduced prices.

April 5. co3t saw

Musical Instrument & Cabinet
MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water street, ALEXANDRIA,

BY JOHN SELLERS;

W HO beg leave to inform the ladies and
gentlemen of Alexandria and the adja-
cent towns and country, that he builds and re-
pairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; also
makes and repairs Harpsichords, Piano Fortes,
organized and plain, and has on hand, for sale
Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an
assortment of Music, consisting of Songs, Sonatas,
Duetts, instructions for the different instruments.
He also offers his services for tuning the above
instruments on reasonable terms. Any orders
left at the above place will be thankfully received
and punctually attended to.

A steady Cabinet Maker, be-
ing a good workman, will meet with encourage-
ment by applying at the above place.

May 6. d3t saw

JUST RECEIVED,
By Schooner ALERT, from Boston, and for Sale,

FAXON, METCALF & Co.
50 tons Plaster Paris.
50 barrels New-England Rum
5 hogsheads do. do.
50 barrels No. 1 and 2 Beef
50 do. Pork
6 pipes Holland's Gin
4 do. Cognac Brandy
100 Reams Wrapping Paper

Also,
A general assortment of Shoes.

July 1. cozw

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of
Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of 4 per cent. on the ca-
pital stock of said Bank for the half year,
ending this day, is declared, and will be ready
to be paid to them or their representatives, on
Friday next the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 2. 3w3taw

PUBLIC SALE.

A GREEABLE to an order of the Worship-
ful Court of Fairfax county, made at
March term, 1805, we the subscribers will of-
fer for sale, on the 3d day of August next, at
the house of William Jacobs, in said county,
our likely Virginia born slaves for cash; belong-
ing to the estate of John Hampton jun. deceased;
for the purpose of making a division amongst the
heirs of the deceased.

THOMAS POLLARD, jun.
RICHARD SIMPSON, } Com'ts.
WILLIAM SIMPSON, } June 15. sawtaw

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE

PORTRAITS

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805.

Polygraphick Painting.

HIS art, so long kept a secret and exclusively prac-
ticed by the Polygraphick Society in London, is
now in the possession of a Citizen of the United States
lately arrived from Europe; who proposes to execute
by subscription, two hundred copies from an original
Allegorical Painting in the Shakespeare Gallery, New-
York, by permission of the Proprietor: being

A PORTRAIT OF

WASHINGTON,

Supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and JUSTICE.
VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward he mer-
ited. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, charac-
terized as an Ab-original, is seated in a pensive posture,
lamenting her loss. In the left is PAINTING turned
to HISTORY, for a subject worthy of her art, who is
supposed to answer.

"There is none more worthy than Washington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to
the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered
to the public.

To those who esteem his public services and his private
worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine
arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furnished
with different engravings on this subject, will, it is hoped, still find room for the present undertaking,
when they consider, that it will be a PAINTING, and
the design new, executed by a process, which renders it
more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no
glaze—that while their prints contain, perhaps a faint
resemblance only, this work affords a correct likeness,
with the addition of six beautiful allegorical figures.—
The price also is reduced so as to leave, comparative
merits, no object.

Subscriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on de-
livery, (which is little more than the price of an
engraving of the same size), are received by Conrad & Co.
Bookellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria;
Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Wash-
ington; and generally by Bookellers throughout the
Union; who will please to return their subscription pa-
pers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the
first of November next, when the work will be ready
for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required
on the most moderate terms.

NOTICE.

CASH will be given for a Servant
who can be recommended for sobriety and care-
fulness, and who has been accustomed to the
management of horses. None else need apply to the
Frater.

June 27. colm

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending shortly to
remove to Kentucky, requests all persons having
claims against him to bring them forward, pro-
perly authenticated, for payment; and all those
indebted to him are requested to pay their re-
spective accounts previous to the first day of Au-
gust next, to him or Mr. James Millan, in Alex-
andria. Those failing to comply as above, need
not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,

Fairfax County, (Virginia)

June 10. 2aw3w. saw1st Aug.

FOR SALE,

The FARM on which I live,
CONTAINING between 5 and 600 acres
of level Land, well adapted in general to
receive the Plaster of Paris as a manure—on the
post-road from the City of Washington to Port
Tobacco, and about 8 miles below Piscataway.
On it is every necessary building, plenty of ex-
cellent spring water and pump at the door—
fruit trees in abundance and great variety, an
excellent kitchen garden, several clover lots,
some valuable low meadow ground, and wood
and timber to last many years. Persons wishing
to purchase, it is presumed will view the premi-
ses previous to any contract, and therefore a fur-
ther description is unnecessary.

If I sell the land, it shall be given up to the
purchaser 1st January next—And previous to that
time, I will sell

All my moveable Property & Crop
made, with some few exceptions.

Being extremely infirm and unable to manage
a farm, my object is to retire to some town or
city and spend the remnant of my life.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the
purchase money in hand, one third at the end of
12 months from the day of sale, and the remain-
ing one third at the end of two years, with legal
interest thereon. Bonds with security, and a
lien on the land, will be required.

George Lee.

Charles County, May 4. sawtaw

BREAD-BAKING.

FREDERICK KOONES

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexan-
dria, that he will, on Saturday the 29th
instant, commence baking BREAD, of wheat
and rye loaves of every description, and on as
good terms as any in town. He returns his
thanks to his former customers and the public in
general for past favors, and will thank them for
their custom again.

June 28. d6teot

NOTICE.

AS I purpose moving from this state in the fall, I re-
quest all those who have any claims against the
estate of AMOS DYE, deceased, or myself, to bring
them in legally proved, on or before the first day of
October next, in order to have the same settled.—
All those who may be indebted to the said estate, are
requested to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence can be given by

JOHN DYE, Adm'r of Amos Dye.

June 28. saw3w

FOR SALE,

250 Acres of Land, in the district
of Columbia, about 5 miles from Alexandria and
from George Town: A large proportion is
woodland of a good quality, abounding with
good springs and handsome situations. I would
lay off this land to accommodate those who may
wish to buy from two acre lots to twenty, or sell
it altogether. A small part of the purchase mon-
ey will be required; and for the balance a liberal
credit will be given. Any person wishing
to buy, may be shown the land by William Sul-
lum, who resides upon it; and leave their name
with Mr. John Gadby, of Alexandria.

Sundry Lots may be had on ground
rent, upon Duke-street, adjoining to Mr. Jacob
Shucks's.

June 13.

Notice is hereby Given,

That in pursuance of an act of Assembly, of
the Commonwealth of Virginia, establishing
a Town at the Court house of this County,
on the lands of Richard Ratcliffe, by the name
of Providence. We the subscribers, troth
therein named, will proceed to sell at PUBLIC
AUCTION, on Monday the 10th day of Aug^{ust} next,
(being the first day of Aug^{ust} court) sev-
eral LOTS in the said town, as laid out, con-
demned, and directed to be sold by the said
A plan of which will be shewn, and the term
made known on the day of sale.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
Daniel Mc Chichester,
Francis Coffey,
Richard Bland Lee,
John C. Hunter,
William Middleton.

Fairfax County the 2d } day of July, 1805. (5) co19A.

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on
Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the south
side of King-street, between Fayette and Henry-
streets; each lot fronting 20 feet on King-street
and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—
The situation of this property is such (being in
one of the most thriving parts of the town) as
to make the possession of it very desirable to any
person having money to purchase, more espe-
cially to dealers in country produce.

Also, for Sale,

A House and Lot, on the south
side of King street, near Washington street, and
opposite the store of Mr. James Bacon. This
situation is equal to any in town for business.

Likewise to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt
streets, most eligibly situated for a Garden or
Clover Lot, for which purpose only it would be
rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps
upon it for several years the ground cannot be
as rich as could be wished. For terms apply
to Mr. James Bacon, on King, near Wash-
ington street, or to the subscriber, at Nosley Hall
opposite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Washington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,
About 15 years old, who has from a child
been accustomed to wait in the house, provided
immediate application is made as above.

May 3.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

Opposite the Market,
Adjoining James S. Scott's, Royal street—
ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,
Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentle-
men, and the Public in general, in this town,
that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will
commence baking; where they may be sup-
plied with BREAD of the first quality and
sound baked, on such terms never before of-
fered in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine
penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half
penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience
of those whose family or circumstances will not
admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the
three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the
weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as di-
rected by the Corporation; so that the labouring
man will be served on as good terms as the mer-
chant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for house
keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen
pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentle-
men who wish to be regularly supplied at their
own houses, will be obliging enough to send a
line as above, which will be attended to. Great
allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any
misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, un-
less where stated credits are agreed on, and those
are expected to be regularly paid—the profits
being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houses, and
large families, there will be an additional saving
of ten per cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in
preference to SMALL.

April 30.

PRINTED DAILY, BY

S. S. N. O. W. D. E. N.

Vol. V.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vend-